

**OUTLINE OF ORTHOPÆDICS.** By John Crawford Adams. Fourth Edition. (Pp. vii + 448; figs. 324. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1961.

THIS book was first published in 1956 and this is the fourth edition. The third edition was published only in 1960. It says much for the keenness and interest of the author that he revises and keeps up to date this excellent book. The subjects of tuberculous spinal disease and bone tumours have been almost re-written and are now as up to date as they can be in a textbook.

The original plan of describing the clinical examination of each part remains the fundamental and important part of the book. The clear classifications and excellent lay-out are still retained and even improved.

It was a little disappointing to find no reference to Erb's palsy, and in a new edition one hoped that acute osteomyelitis might have been brought up to date, especially in relation to infants and the aged.

It is, without doubt, one of the best books from which to learn orthopædics and should be read by all students and candidates for higher examinations.

R. I. W.

**SYMPOSIUM ON ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY.** Report of the Proceedings edited by Professor Sir G. W. Pickering. (Pp. xii + 284; illustrated. 21s.) London: Harvey & Blythe, 1961.

EVERYONE who is interested in cardiovascular disease should have access to this symposium on anticoagulant therapy held at the Royal Society of Medicine in November, 1960. All aspects of the subject are covered in eight sessions and there are over forty contributors, many of whom are of international status. Each section deals with a particular aspect of anticoagulant therapy and includes a discussion after presentation of a paper. Peripheral vascular disease, coronary artery disease, and cerebral vascular lesions are comprehensively surveyed. The reader will realise that current thoughts on anticoagulant treatment as yet remain indecisive about its application in different conditions. This book will also give the physician a balanced view of the complexity of the subject at the present time.

E. F.

**ESSENTIAL UROLOGY.** By Dr. Fletcher H. Colby, M.D. Fourth Edition. (Pp. 603; figs. 284. 64s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1961.

THIS book exhibits the same features of previous editions. It is divided into three parts; the first deals with embryology, anatomy, and physiology of the genito-urinary organs; the second with the examination of the urological patient, and the third discusses the diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

This book is based on urological practice in the Department of Urology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is very readable and beautifully illustrated, and thoroughly up to date in this rapidly expanding subject both in its text and its references. It is an ideal book for the senior student and for the post-graduate who has an interest in urology.

It is highly recommended.

J. M<sup>C</sup>I. M.

**THE USE OF DRAWING IN THE STUDY OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**

By Charles R. Bannister, M.C.S.P. (Pp. 39; figs. 19. 17s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1961.

THIS small book, written by a physiotherapist and very fully illustrated by the author's own pencil drawings, with some in colour, emphasises the importance of drawing in learning and understanding anatomy and physiology. It is intended for all students of these subjects, and does not set out to teach them anatomy or the art of drawing, but to show the value of illustration in their studies and examinations. The author claims that anyone can draw sufficiently well to avail himself of this technique. I feel this is rather doubtful, and few will ever attain to the high standard of illustration in this atlas, but to the student who has any artistic ability the book will be a helpful guide in the application of drawing to the study of anatomy and other subjects.

F. M<sup>C</sup>K.